

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1821.

No. 96.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARTLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have the paper discontinued at the expiration
of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and
guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth
 gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the pa-
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a
taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour
us with communications.

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good
quality. Inquire at this office.

October 3. 86-3t

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C.
a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important in-
formation relative to the spread of the gospel,
and the consequent melioration of the
condition of the human family, with such
other intelligence as may be interesting to
the christian reader; occasionally enlivened
with religious and moral essays, and lighter
articles tending to promote christian char-
ity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

To a contemplative mind it is pleasing to
look abroad over the various portions of the
globe, and observe the improvements which
are daily taking place in the condition of man-
kind. We perceive the dark clouds of igno-
rance and error, of superstition and fanaticism,
gradually wasting away, and the horizon glid-
ing with a brightness indicating the approach
of a morning glorious to humanity and rich
with blessings to the children of men. These
heart-cheering prospects are the natural re-
sults of extended information, but more partic-
ularly the blessed effects of an expanding
knowledge of the divine precepts of the christ-
ian religion. A general thirst for knowledge
seems to be awakened, and the efforts now
making by missionary, bible, and other soci-
eties, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and
to inculcate a more attentive observance of our
civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended
with a success cheering to the heart of the
philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we pre-
sent to the friends of christianity in this and
the neighboring states, proposals for publishing
in this place a weekly paper, calculated
to aid the cause in which so many are enga-
ged; and are induced to hope that such an es-
tablishment would not be among the least ef-
ficient means of promoting religious informa-
tion. By the multiplication of political papers
the minds of the people of this favoured coun-
try have been enlightened in the science of
government above all the nations of the earth.
Through the same means it is not reasonable
to expect that moral darkness may be dis-
pelled, the love of religion inculcated, and a
warmth be infused into the hearts of believ-
ing christians which would urge them to
still greater exertions! For though we are
pleased in contemplating the general advan-
tage of christian knowledge, and the melio-
rated condition of mankind; yet we find much
to lament when we look around us, and per-
ceive how many are still enveloped in slothful
ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality.
Though living in a christian land, there are
some, also many, who never enter a church,
who never open a bible, who never reflect on
the cause or the purpose of their existence.
May not the diffusion of religious intelligence
tend to remove this listlessness? May it not
excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction
to reformation? The continual droppings
of water wears the hardest stones; may not
weekly admonitions and repeated examples
melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to
hope that the contemplated work, if properly
encouraged, may contribute in some small
degree, towards hastening that glorious peri-
od, when "the mountain of the Lord's house
shall be established in the top of the moun-
tains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and
all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public,
it is unnecessary further to explain the nature
of the proposed publication. In its conduct,
all possible care will be taken to select such
matter as may be most interesting and instruc-
tive; and the promised assistance of several
eminent divines, it is expected, will add use-
fulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be pub-
lished once a week, and contain eight quarto
pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if
paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will
be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one
year, and no subscription will be discontinued
until all arrears are paid, unless at the option
of the publisher. A failure to give notice before
the end of the year of a wish to discon-
tinue, will be considered as a new engagement:

To persons procuring eight subscribers,
and remitting the amount of the subscriptions,
the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first
Saturday in January next, if sufficient encou-
ragement be obtained.

Printers favourably disposed, particu-
larly in this and the adjoining states, are re-
quested to give the above two or three in-
tentions.

110 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the jail of Orange county,
North-Carolina, on Friday night the 30th
of November last, ARCHIBALD BROWN,
who was confined in the jail of said county for
the crime of murder; the said Brown is about
forty years of age; five feet nine or ten inches
high, tolerably square built, fair complexion,
with some pimples or bumps on his face indic-
ative of the habit of intoxication. Had on
a coat and pantaloons of light blue lincey, and
an old black fur hat; the balance of his cloth-
ing not recollect.

Also, escaped at the same time,
MEREDITH CHAVIS, a free mulatto,
about six feet high, slender made, freckled
face, quick spoken, a shoemaker by trade, and
if properly examined there is a probability of
discovering some marks of whipping on his
back, as he was publicly whipped at the whip-
ping post, by order of court, a few days be-
fore his escape; (though it was not very se-
verely inflicted)—his clothing not now recol-
lected, except a drab fullled cloth big coat, and
a pair of new bootees.

The above reward of one hundred and ten
dollars will be given for the apprehension and
delivery of both the above described persons,
or one hundred dollars for the said Archibald
Brown, and ten dollars for the said Meredith
Chavis, if taken and delivered at this jail, or
confined in any other jail so that they can be
secured and conveyed to this place.

James Clancy, *Jailor.*

Hillsborough, Dec. 1, 1821. 95-3w

The editors of the Nashville Whig, Ga-
hawa Press, Georgia Journal, Cape Fear Re-
corder, and the Floridian, at Pensacola, are
requested to publish the above advertisement
for three successive weeks in their respective
papers, and forward their accounts to this of-
fice for payment, and the same shall be im-
mediately paid.

WILL be hired out for the
ensuing year, at the market-house in
Hillsborough, on the 28th day of December,
instant, JACK, a blacksmith; JIM, a black-
smith; STEPHEN, a carpenter; and DUN-
CAN, belonging to the estate of the late
Jehu Whitted, deceased.

Levi Whitted, *Executor.*

Dec. 1. 95-3w

WILL be sold, at the mar-
ket-house in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of
Dec. instant, three negroes belonging to
the estate of the late Wm. Whitted, de-
ceased, viz: STEPHEN, PETER, and JU-
DAH, on a credit of nine months.

James Webb, and
James Phillips, *Ex'trs.*

Dec. 1. 95-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be hired at the Market House in
Hillsborough, on the 28th December
instant, for the term of one year,

A likely young Negro Fellow.

The terms will be made known on that day.

Thomas Clancy.

Dec. 4. 5-

Notice is hereby given,

THAT administration of the estate of Je-
remiah Lea, late of Caswell county, de-
ceased, was granted to the subscriber by the
court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said
county at the last term thereof; and that all
persons having claims or demands against the
said estate are hereby required to bring them
forward properly authenticated for payment,
otherwise they will be barred. Also all per-
sons indebted to the deceased must make im-
mediate payment, as no indulgence can be
given.

Benjamin Lea,

Administrator.

Nov. 26, 1821. 95-3w

WILL be sold, on a credit
of nine months, at the dwelling house
of the late David Ray, seven miles north-east
of Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 19th inst.
all the Personal Estate of the deceased not
otherwise devised.

Several likely Negroes will be
hired on the same day, among which are a
good blacksmith and a distiller.

The Mill will also be rented, and
some of the Land.

Thos. Ruffin, and
James Webb, *Ex'trs.*

Dec. 4. 95-3w

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late DA-
VID RAY, to come forward and pay what
they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account;
and all persons are hereby required to bring
forward their respective demands, or this no-
tice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, and
James Webb, *Ex'trs.*

Dec. 4, 1821. 95-3w

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county
court of Orange, at November term last,
I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March
next, exp't to public sale, for ready money,
at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a ne-
gro calling himself Richard Cobb, who was
taken up as a runaway and committed to the
jail of this county on the 24th Nov. 1820, un-
less the owner of said slave shall, before that
time, come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him away.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 4. 95-3w

FOR SALE.

A second hand Backgam-
mon Board.

MASONIC LOTTERY.

THE drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic
Lottery will commence on the 26th
day of January next; before which time all
those having unsold tickets are requested to
return them, or an account of their numbers,
to

The Managers.

Dec. 4, 1821. 95-

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	1,000
2	500	500
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, 2 More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000

2374 Blanks, 25,000

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONERY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and
9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,
will be entitled to a prize of 8,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be enti-
tled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be enti-
tled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.

1	500	100
3	100	2500

10 of 50 Dollars.

100	10	100
2500	5	25,000

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,

David Yarbrough,

John Scott,

Thomas Clancy,

Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

FOR SALE,

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National Intelligencer—Extra.

Washington City, Dec. 5.

At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress, by Mr. S. L. Gouverneur, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

The progress of our affairs since the last session has been such as may justly be claimed and expected, under a government deriving all its powers from an enlightened people, and under laws formed by their representatives, on great consideration, for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare and happiness of their constituents. In the execution of those laws, and of the powers vested by the constitution in the executive, unremitting attention has been paid to the great objects to which they extend. In the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result. The laws have had their due operation and effect. In those relating to foreign powers, I am happy to state, that peace and amity are preserved with all, by a strict observance, on both sides, of the rights of each. In matters touching our commercial intercourse, where a difference of opinion has existed, in any case, as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other. In this annual communication, especially when it is addressed to a new congress, the whole scope of our political concerns naturally comes into view; that errors, if such have been committed, may be corrected; that defects, which have become manifest, may be remedied; and on the other hand, that measures which were adopted on due deliberation, and which experience has shown are just in themselves, and essential to the public welfare, should be persevered in and supported. In performing this necessary and very important duty, I shall endeavour to place before you, on its merits, every subject that is thought to be entitled to your particular attention, in as distinct and clear a light as I may be able.

By an act of the 3d of March, 1815, so much of the several acts as imposed higher duties on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and on the manufactures and productions of foreign nations, when imported into the United States in foreign vessels, than when imported in vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as respected the manufactures and productions of the nation to which such vessel belonged, on the condition, that the repeal should take effect only in favor of any foreign nation, when the executive should be satisfied that such discriminating duties, to the disadvantage of the United States, had likewise been repealed by such nation. By this act a proposition was made, to all nations to place our commerce with each on a basis, which, it was presumed, would be acceptable to all. Every nation was allowed to bring its manufactures and productions into our ports, and to take the manufactures and productions of the United States back to their ports, in their own vessels, on the same conditions that they might be transported in vessels of the United States; and, in return, it was required that a like accommodation should be granted to the vessels of the United States in the ports of other powers. The articles to be admitted, or prohibited, on either side, formed no part of the proposed arrangement. Each party would retain the right to admit or prohibit such articles from the other, as it thought proper; and on its own conditions.

When the nature of the commerce between the United States and every other country was taken into view, it was thought that this proposition would be considered fair, and even liberal, by every power. The exports of the United States consist generally of articles of the first necessity, and of rude materials in demand for foreign manufactoryes, of great bulk, requiring for their transportation many vessels, the return for which, in the manufactures and productions of any foreign country, even when disposed of there to advantage, may be brought in a single vessel. This observation is more especially applicable to those countries from which manufactoryes alone are imported, but it applies, in a great extent, to the European dominions of every European power, and, in a certain extent, to all the colonies of those powers. By placing, then, the navigation precisely on the same ground, in the transportation of exports and imports, between the United States and other countries, it was presumed that all was offered which could be desired. It seemed to be the only proposition which could be devised, which would retain even the semblance of equality in our favour.

Many considerations of great weight gave us a right to expect that this commerce should be extended to the colonies, as well as to the European dominions, of other powers. With the latter, especially with countries exclusively manufacturing, the advantage was manifestly on their side. An indemnity for that loss was expected from a trade with the colonies, and, with the greater reason, as it was known that the supplies which the colonies derived from us were

of the highest importance to them, their labor being bestowed with so much greater profit in the culture of other articles; and because, likewise, the articles of which those supplies consisted, forming so large a proportion of the exports of the United States, were never admitted into any of the ports of Europe except in cases of great emergency, to avert a serious calamity. When no article is admitted which is not required to supply the wants of the party admitting it, and admitted then, not in favor of any particular country, to the disadvantage of others, but on conditions equally applicable to all, it seems just that the articles thus admitted and invited should be carried thither in the vessels of the country affording such supply, and that the reciprocity should be found in a corresponding accommodation on the other side. By allowing each party to participate in the transportation of such supplies, on the payment of equal tonnage, a strong proof was afforded of an accommodating spirit. To abandon to it the transportation of the whole would be a sacrifice which ought not to be expected. The demand, in the present instance, would be the more unreasonable, in consideration of the inequality existing in the trade with the parent country.

Such was the basis of our system, as established by the act of 1815, and such its true character. In the year in which this act was passed, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain, in strict conformity with its principles, in regard to her European dominions. To her colonies, however, in the West Indies and on this continent, it was not extended, the British government claiming the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from our own ports, and of the productions of the colonies in return, in her own vessels. To this claim the United States could not assent, and, in consequence, each party suspended the intercourse in the vessels of the other, by a prohibition, which still exists.

The same conditions were offered to France, but not accepted. Her government has demanded other conditions, more favourable to her navigation, and which should also give extraordinary encouragement to her manufactures and productions, in the ports of the United States. To these it was thought improper to accede, and, in consequence, the restrictive regulations, which had been adopted on her part, being counterbalanced on the part of the United States, the direct commerce, between the two countries, in the vessels of each party, has been in a great measure suspended. It is much to be regretted, that, although a negotiation has been long pending, such is the diversity of views entertained, on the various points, which have been brought into discussion, that there does not appear to be any reasonable prospect of its early conclusion.

It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great regret, that very serious differences have occurred, in this negotiation, respecting the construction of the 8th article of the treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and likewise respecting the seizure of the Apolo, in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws. The claim of the government of France has excited not less surprise than concern, because there does not appear to be a just foundation for it, in either instance. By the 8th article of the treaty referred to, it is stipulated that, after the expiration of twelve years, during which it was provided, by the preceding or 7th article, that the vessels of France and Spain should be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory, without paying higher duties on merchandise, or tonnage on the vessels, than such as were paid by citizens of the United States, the ships of France should forever afterwards be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation. By the obvious construction of this article, it is presumed that it was intended, that no favour should be granted to any power, in those ports, to which France should not be forthwith entitled; nor should any accommodation be allowed, to another power, on conditions, to which she would not, also, be entitled upon the same conditions. Under this construction, no favour, or accommodation, could be granted, to any power, to the prejudice of France. By allowing the equivalent, allowed by those powers, she would always stand, in those ports, on the footing of the most favoured nation. But if this article should be so construed, as that France should enjoy, of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such conditions, as might be allowed to other powers, in return for important concessions made by them, then the whole character of the stipulation would be changed. She would not be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation, but on a footing held by no other nation. She would enjoy all the advantages allowed to them, in consideration of like advantages allowed to us, free from every, and any, condition, whatever.

As little cause has the government of France to complain, of the seizure of the Apolo, and the removal of other vessels, from the waters of the St. Mary's. It will not be denied, that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system, as it thinks fit, and to enforce the collection of its revenue, provided it be done, without an invasion of the rights of other powers. The violation of

its revenue laws is an offence, which all nations punish—the punishment of which, gives no just cause of complaint, to the persons which the offenders belong, provided it be extended to all equally. In this case, every circumstance which occurred, indicated a fixed purpose to violate our revenue laws. Had the party intended to have pursued a fair trade, he would have entered our ports, and paid the duties; or had he intended to have carried on a legitimate circuitous commerce, with the United States, he would have entered the port of some other power, landed his goods at the custom house according to law, and reshipped and sent them in the vessel of such power, or of some other power which might lawfully bring them, free from such duties, to a port of the United States. But the conduct of the party in this case was altogether different. He entered the river St. Mary's, the boundary between the United States and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish side, on which, in the whole extent of the river, there was no town, no port, or custom house, and scarcely any settlement. His purpose, therefore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida, but to citizens of the United States, in exchange for their productions, which could not be done without a direct and palpable breach of our laws. It is known that a regular systematic plan had been formed by certain other persons for the violation of our revenue system, which made it more necessary to check the proceeding in its commencement.

That the unseated bank of a river so remote from the Spanish garrisons and population could give no protection to any party, in such a practice, is believed to be in strict accord with the law of nations. It would not have comported with a friendly policy, in Spain herself, to have established a custom house there, since it could have subserved no other purpose, than to elude our revenue laws. But the government of Spain did not adopt that measure. On the contrary, it is understood, that the Captain General of Cuba, to whom an application to that effect was made, by these adventurers, had not acceded to it. The condition of those provinces for many years before they were ceded to the United States, need not now be dwelt on. Inhabited by different tribes of Indians, an inroad for every kind of adventurer, the jurisdiction of Spain may be said to have been, almost exclusively, confined to her garrisons. It certainly could not extend to places, where she had no authority. The rules therefore, applicable to settled countries, governed by laws, could not be deemed so, to the deserts of Florida, and to the occurrences there. It merits attention, also, that the territory had been ceded to the United States, by a treaty, the ratification of which had not been refused, and which has since been performed. Under such circumstances, therefore, Spain became less responsible, or less accountable, than the United States, more at liberty to exercise authority, to prevent so great a mischief. The conduct of this government has, in every instance, been conciliatory and friendly to France. The construction of our revenue law, in its application to the cases, which have formed the ground of such a serious complaint on her part, and the order, to the collector of St. Mary's, in accord with it, were given two years before these cases occurred, and in reference to a breach, which was attempted by the subjects of another power. Its application, therefore, to the cases in question, was inevitable. As soon as the treaty, by which these provinces were ceded to the United States, was ratified, and all danger of further breach of our revenue laws ceased, an order was given for the release of the vessel, which had been seized, and for the dissolution of the *Ubel*, which had been instituted against her.

The principles of this system of reciprocity, founded on the law of the 3d of March, 1815, have been since carried into effect, with the kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Oldenburg, with a provision made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen, that such produce and manufactures, as could only be, or most usually were, first shipped from the ports of those countries, the same being imported in vessels, wholly belonging to their subjects, should be considered and admitted as their own manufactures and productions.

The government of Norway has, by an ordinance, opened the ports of that part of the dominions of the king of Sweden, to the vessels of the United States, upon the payment of no other or higher duties, than are paid by the Norwegian vessels, from whatever place arriving, and with whatever articles laden. They have requested the reciprocal allowance for the vessels of Norway in the ports of the United States. As this privilege is not within the scope of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, and can only be granted by congress; and as it may involve the commercial relations of the Union with other nations, the subject is submitted to the wisdom of congress.

I have presented thus fully to your

wisdom decide, whether any change ought to be made, and, if any, in what respect. If the basis is unjust or unreasonable, surely it ought to be abandoned; but if it be just and reasonable, and any change in it will make concessions subversive of the principles of equality, and tending in its consequences to sap the foundations of our prosperity, then the reasons are equally strong, for adhering to the ground already taken, and supposing it by such further regulations as may appear to be proper, should any additional support be found necessary.

The question concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been, by a joint act of the representatives of the United States, and of Great Britain, at the court of St. Petersburg, submitted to the decision of his imperial majesty, the emperor of Russia. The result of that submission has not yet been received. The commissioners under the 8th article of that treaty, not having been able to agree upon their decision, their reports to the two governments, conformably to the provisions of the treaty, may be expected at an early day.

With Spain, the treaty of February 22d, 1819, has been partly carried into execution. Possession of East and West Florida, has been given to the United States, but the officers charged with that service, by an order from his Catholic majesty, delivered by his minister to the secretary of state, and transmitted by a special agent to the Captain General of Cuba, to whom it was directed, and in whom the government of those provinces was vested, have not only omitted, in contravention of the orders of their sovereign, the performance of the express stipulation, to deliver over the archives and documents relating to the property and sovereignty of those provinces, all of which it was expected would have been delivered, either before or when the troops were withdrawn, but defeated, since, every effort of the U. States to obtain them, especially those of the greatest importance. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully disclosed, by the documents which will hereafter be communicated.

In every other circumstance the law of the 3d of March last for carrying into effect that treaty has been duly attended to. For the execution of that part which preserved in force for the government of the inhabitants, for the term specified, all the civil, military, and judicial powers, exercised by the existing government of those provinces, an adequate number of officers, as was presumed, were appointed, and ordered to their respective stations. Both provinces were formed into one territory, and a governor appointed for it, but, in consideration of the pre-existing division, and of the distance and difficulty of communication between Pensacola, the residence of the governor of West Florida, and St. Augustine, that of the governor of East Florida, at which places, the inconsiderable population of each province was principally collected, two secretaries were appointed, one to reside at Pensacola, and the other at St. Augustine. Due attention was likewise paid to the execution of the laws of the United States relating to the revenue, and the slave trade, which were extended to these provinces. The whole territory was divided into three collection districts, that part lying between the river St. Mary's and Cape Florida, forming one, that from the Cape to the Apalachicola, another, and that from the Apalachicola to the Perdido, the third. To these districts, the usual number of revenue officers were appointed, and, to secure the due operation of these laws, one judge and a district attorney were appointed, to reside at Pensacola, and likewise one judge and a district attorney to reside at St. Augustine, with a specified boundary between them; and one marshal for the whole, with authority to appoint a deputy. In carrying this law into effect, and especially that part of it relating to the powers of the existing government of those provinces, it was thought important, in consideration of the short term for which it was to operate, and the radical change which would be made at the approaching session of congress, to avoid expense, to make no appointment which should not be absolutely necessary to give effect to those powers, to withdraw none of our citizens from other pursuits, whereby to subject the government to claims which could not be gratified, and the parties to losses, which it would be painful to witness.

It has been seen, with much concern, that, in the performance of these duties, a collision arose between the governor of the territory, and the judge appointed for the western district. It was presumed, that the law under which this temporary government was organized, and the commissions which were granted to the officers who were appointed to execute each branch of the system, and to which the commissions were adapted, would have been understood in the same sense, by them, in which they were understood by the executive. Much allowance is due to officers employed in each branch of this system, and the more so, as there is good cause to believe that each acted under a conviction that he possessed the power which he under-

to exercise. Of the officer holding the principal station, I think it proper to observe, that he accepted it with reluctance, in compliance with the invitation given him, and from a high sense of duty to his country, being willing to contribute to the consummation of an event, which would ensure complete protection to an important part of our union, which had suffered much from invasion and invasion, and to the defence of which his very gallant and patriotic services had been so signal and usefully devoted.

From the intrinsic difficulty of executing laws deriving their origin from different sources, and so essentially different in many important circumstances, the advantage, and indeed the necessity, of establishing, as soon as may be practicable, a well organized government over that territory, on the principles of our system, is apparent. This subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of congress.

In compliance with an injunction of the law of the 3d of March last, three commissioners have also been appointed, and a board organized, for carrying into effect the eleventh article of the treaty above recited, making provision for the payment of such of our citizens, as have well founded claims on Spain, of the character specified by that treaty. This board has entered on its duties, and made some progress therein. The commissioner and surveyor of his Catholic majesty, provided for by the fourth article of the treaty, have not yet arrived in the United States, but are soon expected. As soon as they do arrive, corresponding appointments will be made, and every facility be afforded for the due execution of this service.

The government of his most faithful majesty, since the termination of the last session of congress, has been removed from Rio de Janeiro, to Lisbon, where a revolution, similar to that which had occurred in the neighbouring kingdom of Spain, had in like manner been sanctioned by the accepted and pledged faith of the reigning monarch. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions, interrupted by that important event, has not yet been resumed, but the change of internal administration, having already materially affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries appears to be advisable at an early day.

It is understood that the colonies in South America had great success during the present year, in their struggle for their independence. The new government of Colombia, has extended its territories, and considerably augmented its strength, and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissension had, for some time before, prevailed, greater harmony, and better order, appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force, and equally so, that on conditions, short of their independence, would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal counsels, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result by friendly counsel with the government of Spain, will be the object of the government of the United States.

In conducting the fiscal operations of the year, it has been found necessary to carry into full effect the act of the last session of congress, authorizing a loan of five millions of dollars. This sum has been raised at an average premium of five dollars fifty-nine hundredths per cent, upon stock, bearing an interest at the rate of five per cent, per annum, redeemable at the option of the government after the first day of Jan. 1835.

There has been issued, under the provisions of this act, four millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars thirty cents of five per cent, stock; and there has been, or will be, redeemed during the year, three millions one hundred and ninety-seven thousand thirty dollars seventy-one cents of Louisiana six per cent, and deferred stock, and Mississippi stock. There has, therefore, been an actual increase of the public debt contracted during the year, of one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents.

The receipts into the treasury from the first of January to the 30th September last, have amounted to sixteen millions two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars seventy cents, which, with the balance of one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars twenty-one cents, in the treasury on the former day, make the aggregate sum of seventeen millions four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars ninety-one cents.

The payments from the treasury during the same period have amounted to fifteen millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars forty-seven cents, leaving in the treasury, on the last-mentioned day, the sum of one million seven hundred and

\$12,000,000. It is estimated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year will exceed the demands which will be made on the treasury during the same period, and that the amount in the treasury, on the 30th of September last, will be increased on the first day of January next.

"At the close of the last session, it was anticipated that the progressive diminution of the public revenue in 1819 and 1820, which had been the result of the languid state of our foreign commerce in those years, had, in the latter year, reached its extreme point of depression. It has, however, been ascertained, that that point was reached only at the termination of the first quarter of the present year. From that time, until the 30th of September last, the duties secured have exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, whilst the amount of debentures issued during the three first quarters of this year, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars less than that of the same quarters of the last year.

"There are just grounds to believe that the improvement which has occurred in the revenue, during the last mentioned period, will not only be maintained, but that it will progressively increase through the next and several succeeding years, so as to realize the results, which were presented upon that subject, by the official reports of the treasury, at the commencement of the last session of congress.

"Under the influence of the most unfavorable circumstances, the revenue for the next and subsequent years, to the year 1825, will exceed the demands at present authorized by law.

"It may fairly be presumed, that, under the protection given to domestic manufactures, by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country, on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw material in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them to an indefinite extent; raising within the country all of every kind, to an amount far exceeding the demand, for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price; skilled also as our people are in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the price of labor, it is manifest that their success, in every branch of domestic industry, may, and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand, which, under a fair competition, may be made on it.

"A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As, however, a large proportion of the revenue, which is derived from duties, is raised from other articles than manufactures, the demand for which will increase with our population, it is believed, that a fund will still be raised from that source, adequate to the greater part of the national expenditures, especially as those expenditures, should we continue to be blessed with peace, will be diminished by the completion of the fortifications, dock yards, and other public works; by the augmentation of the navy to the point to which it is proposed to carry it, and by the payment of the public debt, including pensions for military services.

"It cannot be doubted, that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are on foreign powers, for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures, will the demand for the rude materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the several parts of our Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionably augmented. In this process, which is very desirable, and inevitable under the existing duties, the resources which obviously present themselves to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests which may derive the principal benefit from the change. If domestic manufactures are raised by duties on foreign, the deficiency in the fund necessary for public purposes should be supplied by duties on the former. At the last session, it seemed doubtful, whether the revenue derived from the present sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our union, including the construction of our fortifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce against the dangers to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such, as to subject us to the necessity, either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people appeared to be a plain one. It must be gratifying to all to know, that this necessary does not exist. Nothing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening prematurely the result which has been suggested. It

is believed that a moderate addition duty on certain articles would have that effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

The examination of the whole coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year, as will be the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives from the mouth of the Ohio to the Ocean—and, likewise, of the Ohio, from Louisville to the Mississippi. A progress, corresponding with the sums appropriated, has also been made in the construction of these fortifications, at the points designated. As they will form a system of defence, for the whole maritime frontier, and, in consequence, for the interior, and are to last for ages, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale, as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the inlets and assailable part of our Union have been minutely examined, and positions taken, with a view to the best effect, observing, in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained, as to the propriety of the position and extent of the work at Dauphin Island further progress in it was suspended, soon after the last session of congress, and an order given to the board of engineers and naval commissioners, to make a further and more minute examination of it in both respects, and to report the result without delay.

"The progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and to the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorised by the act of 1820 have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be, launched, for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings, erected over them. A squadron has been maintained, heretofore, in the Mediterranean, by means whereof peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of those powers, it is distinctly understood that, should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon reconnoitre their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their maritime force increased. It has also been found necessary to maintain naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighboring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventurers, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue. Fortunately, a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their vessels. Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruises until the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave trade. Under the flag of the U. S. states, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and, if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flags and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers, that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict. If every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

"Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the Great Source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, December 3, 1821.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 12.

We have excluded many articles, and among them the proceedings of our state legislature, to make room for the Message of the President of the United States; an interesting document, which will doubtless be highly gratifying to our readers. The message we copy from an extra number of the National Intelligencer of Wednesday last; but the account of the opening of congress, the appointment of speaker, &c. we have not obtained, as the papers which should have given us this information have not yet been received. We understand, however, that many ineffectual ballottings had taken place in the house for the choice of speaker, which have probably resulted in the re-election of John W. Taylor, of New York.

—The *Advertiser of the Times* has selected general GABRIEL HORNES of Sampson county, after eight ballottings, governor for the ensuing year. The result of the several ballottings, with the proceedings of the legislature, will be given in our next.

The Cape Fear Recorder of the first instant says, "The health of Wilmington never was better since its first foundation, than it is at present—letters said to be written by post-masters and others, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Joseph Thompson, who in a fit of jealousy lately shot Miss Ann Maria Hamilton, at Baltimore, as mentioned in our paper of the 24th October, has been found guilty of Murder in the first degree.

The governor of New-Jersey has appointed Thursday, the 13th instant, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer throughout the state.

In New-York, the governor has appointed Wednesday the 12th, for the same purpose.

Defalcation in the Treasury of New Jersey.—Upon an investigation of the accounts of the late treasurer of the State of New Jersey there appears to be a deficiency of \$16,372. What has become of the money which is missing? is a question (says the True American) which every one asks, but no one can answer. Major Gordon has maintained, through life the character of an honorable, upright, and pious man—he lived frugally and economically—he was engaged in no trade or speculation—besides the thousand dollars a year he received as Treasurer of the state, he had 150 as Treasurer of the Delaware bridge company, and until within a year or two kept boarders. He declares himself utterly ignorant of the manner in which the money has slipped through his fingers, but admits that it is gone, and has confessed a judgment in favour of his sureties for 10,000 dollars, upon which execution has issued, and all his property been levied on."

A Paris article of the 4th of October states, that Chevalier Roth, secretary of the French legation to the United States, had returned to France charged with a particular mission.

The Nashville paper of the 10th ult. announces that general Jackson had arrived at that place, and that the citizens had given a dinner and ball on the occasion.

A letter from Auburn, state of New-York, of the 23rd November, says that "at Salmon river, in Jefferson county, the snow was three feet six inches deep."

Birth Extraordinary.—The wife of Henry Halford, living at the corner of Sixth and South streets, Philadelphia, was lately delivered of three male infants, all alive and in good health. It is said the father intends to name them Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Genuine Repentance.—A Newburyport paper states, that Mr. A. Gilman, merchant of that town, has lately received a letter signed "Stranger," Boston post marked, Nov. 7, enclosing \$12, which the writer says was for an eight dollar counterfeit bill of Salem Bank, which he passed at his store six or eight years ago; and asks his forgiveness for the offence.

At Madison circuit court, in Illinois, Rowland P. Allen and wife have recently obtained a verdict for three thousand dollars against Albert S. Maltby, for slanderous words spoken against Mrs. Allen.

Norfolk, Nov. 30.

Another Pirate Captured.—We are happy to announce the safe arrival in this port of the piratical schooner *Moscow*, prize to the U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, Captain Robert Henry, in charge of midshipman William H. Kenyon, prize master. The *Moscow* was captured on the 18th October, between Cuba and St. Domingo. Her crew consists of nineteen men—five had arrived in the prize, the remaining 14 were left on board the *Hornet*. The pirate was armed with one small cannon, muskets, cutlasses, pistols, knives, &c. &c.

The Albany Daily Advertiser announces, that Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. author of the late volume of *Travels to the sources of the Mississippi*, has been appointed, by the president of the United States, Indian Agent at St. Mary's, on the straits connecting lakes Huron and Superior, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

The seventh trial for the election of a member of congress in a district of Vermont has resulted in a majority of three legal votes for one of the candidates, Mr. White.

Washington City, November 30.

Yesterday and the evening preceding arrived in this city, Major B. O'Fallon, United States Agent on the Missouri, accompanied by a Deputation from the Pawnees, Omahas, Kansas, Otoes, and Missouris. Their object is to visit their Great Father, and learn something of that civilization of which they have hitherto remained in total ignorance. They are from the most remote tribes with which we have intercourse, and they are believed to be the first of those tribes that have ever been in the midst of our settlements. The Pawnees are said to be the most warlike tribe we have any knowledge of—not so numerous as some others, but more formidable, because united and accustomed to war. These red men of the forest who now visit us are completely in a state of nature.

Cotton.—The value of cotton in this country, calculated at fifty dollars a bale, amounts to twenty-five millions of dollars. But few persons comparatively in our country, have a correct idea of the immense value of this staple article.

Niles' Register.

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MARRIED.

In Portsmouth, Thursday the 22d inst. by the Rev. Jesse Nicholson, Mr. Joseph Carter, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 70, to the youthful Miss Lucy Bullock, aged 17 years.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock	12 o'clock	3 o'clock
December 5	49	50	46
6	33	37	49
7	34	45	47
8	40	43	48
9	44	49	49
10	44	49	50
11	45	51	53

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians enrolling pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15.50 paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

Dec. 11. 96—2wp

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 20th instant, will be sold on a credit of nine months, at the late residence of Matthew McCauley, deceased; Seventeen or eighteen likely Negroes, together with the crop of Corn, Pudding, Tobacco and Wheat on hand, Household and Kitchen Furniture, also one tract of land first quality, adjoining the lands of John Taylor and others. Bond and security will be required.

John McCauley, Esq.

Dec. 3. 96—2wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at November Term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, been qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Matthew McCauley, deceased, gives notice to all those indebted to said estate, that they are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—also all those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

John McCauley, Esq.

Dec. 3. 96—3wp

Valuable Possessions, FOR SALE AND LEASE.

WE be offered at public sale and lease, at Leasburg, Caswell county, on Friday the 28th of this instant, the subscriber's stone house and lot No. 40; also lot No. 41, on which is a house nearly new, occupied as a taylor's shop; and lot No. 59, on which is a new and large set of stables laid off in stalls sufficient for a large number of horses; the above lots having one and a half acres of wood lands appertaining to the same, all lying attached together.

Will be also offered for lease, for the term of three years from and after the 1st of March next, 250 acres of the above lands, together with the large and spacious dwelling or tavern house in said town, with all other requisite houses, lots and garden thereto attached, with some other detached houses and lots; there being on the premises valuable orchards of both early and late fruit, and a good distillery seat, where such has heretofore been carried on.

Will be sold also with the house, a parcel of valuable house furniture of different descriptions; some stock of different kinds, including a yoke of valuable young oxen and cart; with some plantation tools, corn fodder, &c. and a ten plate fire stove.

The store house having lately undergone repairs, and being a corner house fronting to the street on two sides, and situated immediately in the centre of the place, gives it a decided preference as a stand for business; and its advantage as a place for a tavern or house of entertainment, will at once be manifest from the circumstance that there is none other kept at the place, and that it is a place of uncommonly great public resort, both by neighbourhood and travelling custom; which makes it well worth the attention of those wishing to engage in business, either or both of the above lines, and which may not so easily be procured after the present stress of times subsides.

Terms for the houses and lots for sale, notes made negotiable and dischargeable by usual bank installments, in the State or Newbern banks; and for the other property, terms at sale, and possession on or before the 10th of January next.

J. G. Willson.

P. S. Part of the above property having been conveyed to Nicholas Thompson, Esq. and Jeremiah Dixon, for certain purposes, the same is offered under their consent and control.

J. G. W.

Leasburg, Dec. 5, 1821. 96—2wp

NOTICE.

WILL be rented on the 28th instant, to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, the Tavern House, and the small house near the Tavern, and Stables and Lot belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased. Bond and good security will be required.

John Young, Guardian.

Hillsborough, Dec. 10. 96—3wp

TO CARPENTERS.

A CONTRACT will be made with the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 15th inst. under the Market House in this town, for building a Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Hillsborough. For terms apply to J. G. Bacon.

Thomas Snipes,

Joseph G. Bacon,

William Robson,

William Shepherd,

Thomas Loring,

Dec. 12. 96—2wp

WANTED

A few hundred weight of

PORK.

Inquire of THE PRINTER.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Treasury Report.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—The receipts of the treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the 1st day of November, 1820, and ending with the 31st day of October, 1821, including sundry payments of arrearages, and the public taxes of every other description, which became due, and were paid at the treasury within that period: the dividends declared by our three several banks on the stock or shares, held in them respectively by this state, and the bonus last declared by the State Bank—the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands lately entered, and paid for in course of the time above mentioned—and the collection made from the bonds given by the purchasers of the public lands near Raleigh, and appropriated towards effecting the alterations and repairs of the State-House, as ordered by the general assembly, which were discounted by the State Bank in the year 1820, and placed at the credit of the public treasurer previously to the last appropriation for the purpose aforesaid, have been fully and completely covered, through the drafts of warrants of the late and present governors.

In the month of November last, Messrs. Franklin and Mebane, the commissioners appointed by the governor to superintend the surveying, selling, &c. the lands belonging to this state, commonly called the Cherokee lands, paid into the public treasury the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars, seventeen and one-half cents, being the net proceeds of the sales, or unexpended remainder of the cash rather, which had come into their hands, as commissioners aforesaid; which sum was, forthwith and agreeably to law, placed at the credit of the board of internal improvement: It will be recollect that the bonds given to secure the balance or full payment of the first instalment of the debts of the respective purchasers, did not become due until about the end of the last, and beginning of the present month; a circumstance which will account for their having been no addition to the sum above mentioned, in course of our late fiscal year—say up to the first of November instant.—Since which time, some payments have been made, which remain to be reported hereafter. The above named commissioners, at the time aforesaid, likewise handed over or delivered at the treasury, bonds to amount of fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-five cents (57,565 45.) being also of the proceeds of the said sales; none of which have yet become due, except those given to secure the payment of the balance or remainder of the first instalment of the debts of the respective purchasers.

This expenditure, when taken from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of one hundred and fourteen thousand nine-hundred and forty-four dollars, forty-four and one-fourth cents remaining in the treasury of this state, on the first day of November instant—say on the first day of November, 1821, yet to be accounted for (\$114,099 44 1/4.)

For a specification of the several items, forming or composing the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the treasurer would respectfully ask leave to refer to the printed statement furnished by the comptroller for the use of the members of the present general assembly.

The net amount of the dividends and bonus declared by the State Bank, on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, as above mentioned, (after deducting the interest retained by that corporation, as due and payable to it, under the provisions of the act of 1811), on account of the unpaid for shares of the stock of the state, up to December last) was thirty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, which sum was paid over to the public treasurer by the bank, in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and was therupon burnt and destroyed as the law directs.

Of the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand and nine-hundred and forty-four dollars, forty-four and one-fourth cents, above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the public treasurer to the state of North-Carolina, on the first of the present month, to wit: on the 1st day of November, 1821, forty thousand two hundred and thirty dollars are deposited at my credit, as public treasurer, in the State Bank of North-Carolina, at Raleigh—Thirty-nine thousand and eighty-two dollars and eighty-two cents are deposited and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh—and nine thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-sevens cents are deposited, in like manner, and stand at my credit, as public treasurer, in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville.—The remainder is in the treasury or public chest; and is formed of cash or bank notes, kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the ordinary expenditures or demands of the day.—Of vouchers or claims which have been paid off at the treasury and taken up since the first day of November instant, and which are therefore not brought into account—and of worn and redeemed treasury notes, prepared and held in readiness there to be burned, whenever the legislature may think proper so to direct.

In obedience to the act of the last general assembly, entitled "an act to authorize the treasurer of this state to appropriate the surplus money to the purchase of bank stock," the treasurer has purchased for the use and benefit of North Carolina, one hundred and fifty-three shares of the stock of the State Bank—one hundred and eight shares of the stock of the Bank of Cape Fear—and fifty-four shares of the stock of the Bank of Newbern.

The State Bank stock he bought at par, in every instance, excepting thirteen shares only, which were had at the rate of ninety-six dollars per share; inasmuch as the dividend declared on them was off, or paid by the bank:—And for the stocks of the banks of Cape Fear,

and Newbern, he paid at the rate of ninety-five dollars per share.

These purchases were made so as to secure to the state the benefit of the dividends declared by our banks in June last, in every instance, except as to the thirteen shares above mentioned as having been had at the reduced price of ninety-six dollars the share; and cost the state the sum of thirty thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

The law pointed out the duty of the treasurer in regard to these purchases; and it is therefore, perhaps, neither necessary nor proper here to say more of them, than that he has diligently endeavored to acquit himself in a satisfactory manner on the occasion.

It will be seen in the comptroller's statement, that the net proceeds of that part of the bonds given by the purchasers of public lands near Raleigh, and appropriated towards effecting the alterations and repairs of the State-House, as ordered by the general assembly, which were discounted by the State Bank in the year 1820, and placed at the credit of the public treasurer previously to the last appropriation for the purpose aforesaid, have been fully and completely covered, through the drafts of warrants of the late and present governors.

In the month of November last, Messrs. Franklin and Mebane, the commissioners appointed by the governor to superintend the surveying, selling, &c. the lands belonging to this state, commonly called the Cherokee lands, paid into the public treasury the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars, seventeen and one-half cents (4,857 17 1/2) being the net proceeds of the sales, or unexpended remainder of the cash rather, which had come into their hands, as commissioners aforesaid; which sum was, forthwith and agreeably to law, placed at the credit of the board of internal improvement: It will be recollect that the bonds given to secure the balance or full payment of the first instalment of the debts of the respective purchasers, did not become due until about the end of the last, and beginning of the present month; a circumstance which will account for their having been no addition to the sum above mentioned, in course of our late fiscal year—say up to the first of November instant—Since which time, some payments have been made, which remain to be reported hereafter. The above named commissioners, at the time aforesaid, likewise handed over or delivered at the treasury, bonds to amount of fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-five cents (57,565 45.) being also of the proceeds of the said sales; none of which have yet become due, except those given to secure the payment of the balance or remainder of the first instalment of the debts of the respective purchasers.

It will readily be perceived, that the sum above mentioned as paid in cash by the commissioners and placed at the credit of the board of internal improvement, was not by any means commensurate to the necessary disbursements of that body; but was, on the contrary, entirely unequal to the sustaining their operations, however limited, even until assistance might be had from the bonds first becoming due as aforesaid; and under such a state of things, the public treasurer had no difficulty in believing that the honour and interest of the state united in pointing it out as his duty, on the failure of the fund or means at the disposal of the board to continue to pay or honor their drafts, until the meeting of the legislature; and on the written and formal application of that body, he promised thus to act, and has accordingly done so:—The sum, however, which has been thus advanced to promote the public service, has been refunded, through recent collections or payments of a part of the bonds above mentioned, and is now fully replaced in the public chest:—This occurrence or circumstance is therefore mentioned, not as one which in any wise affects the treasury at present, but as one which it is considered right and proper the general assembly should have knowledge of.

Messrs. Wellborn and Tabarro, commissioners appointed by the governor in course of the present year, to superintend the laying off, selling, &c. of a part of the other tracts of the lands above mentioned which remained to the state, have also lately settled their account with the comptroller; and have paid into the treasury in full, and to a considerable amount in cash and bonds; but as this is a transaction which has taken place since the first day of November instant, the items of payment fall of course into the present fiscal year, and must therefore remain to be incorporated with other receipts of the year, and to be reported to the next general assembly.

The president and directors of the Cape Fear navigation company, at their last annual or general meeting, declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the stock or shares held in it:—This dividend so far as respects the shares held in that company by North Carolina, has been recently and fully paid; and will of course form an item in the next annual report of the state of her treasury.

Much and respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD,

Public Treasurer,

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1821.

Foreign Intelligence.

Boston November 23, 1821.

We received last evening by the fast sailing ship Triton, Capt. Bussey, from Liverpool, London papers to October 20th, twelve days later than before received. All probability of an immediate war between any of the powers of Europe seemed to be at an end. Accounts from all quarters confirm this belief.

The British sovereign entered his German capital October 8th, and was received with the warmest expressions of attachment. This public entry took place on the 10th, which was conducted with great ceremony and parade. There was a splendid procession, firing of cannon, ringing of bells, illuminations and all the customary expressions of rejoicing.

From the returns of the population of Great Britain, as far as published under the new census, it appears that there has been an increase of about 15 per cent. This increase will make the present population 14,000,000. Add 6,500,000 and the population of the United Kingdom amount to 20 and a half millions.

The entrance of the King into the capital of his Hanoverian dominions was the signal for great rejoicing there. He made his public entry on the 10th ult. passing on horseback through an avenue lined with cavalry. At the end of this avenue, he was welcomed by citizens in state dresses and young ladies, who strewed flowers before him. Arriving at the city gate, he was complimented by the civil authorities and clergy. A salute of 101 guns announced his entrance within the city walls. He next passed through double files of artillery, to a triumphal arch, where some young ladies presented him a congratulatory poem. He was accompanied by the dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge and the arch duke Ferdinand. In the evening there was a general illumination of the city.

Among other instances of the king's gracious conduct, it is mentioned, that his majesty had the goodness to indulge his affectionate people with the sight of him for ten minutes.

Fresh disturbances have occurred in Limerick County, Ireland. The privy council have offered 2000l. for the murderers of Mr. Goring, chief of police for the county of Limerick.

London, October 20.

Extract of a private letter, dated Madrid, October 4.—It is difficult to give you an idea of what is going on here. Since a few zealous patriots wished to carry the portrait of Riego in procession to avenge him for the outrages which he has been constantly receiving from the Ministry, measures the most severe and the most dangerous to liberty have been taken. It is the new political chief, San Martin, who has undertaken the task of binding down the people of the capital; a task which he performs with rare talent.—The club of Lafontana is closed; the most distinguished speakers are in prison; the proprietors of the house where the club is held, groans in a dungeon. Three colonels of the garrison, Serrano, Torrijos, and Cerutti, who opposed every measure hostile to the people, are also in prison, and in solitary confinement.

A subscription has been opened in London, for the relief of a colony of Swiss, to the number of 2000 persons, who emigrated to the Brazils, from the Canton of Fribourg, in 1819, and are reduced to great distress.

The whole number of Clerks dismissed by the bank of England, in consequence of the diminution of the business of the bank, by the return to cash payments, is 125. The selection of those who were dismissed was made by ballot, and all those who had served 15 years, were exempted from the ballot.

The Duke of Wellington is the only survivor of all the officers who were commanders-in-chief at the battle of Waterloo, though only six years have elapsed since that event.

It is stated that a fire broke out in the fortress in which Ali Pacha is shut up in Joanna, which consumed all his palaces, and many magazines filled with provisions. The report of Ali's death is renewed.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Late as the above papers are they do not furnish any official articles on the result of the important negotiations existing between Russia and Turkey. True it is, all the appearances were pacific; and the merchants continued their business, and the stockholders their speculations, in apparently full confidence that war would not ensue, at least until the spring. War movements, and "notes of preparation," had all ceased—the armies lately arrayed on the banks of the Pruth, had retrograded; and the cabinets which keep their subjects acquainted with events and probabilities, had expressed their confidence that the negotiations would terminate in an accommodation.

On the other hand, it was next to certain, that Russia was not satisfied with the Turkish answer to her ultimatum; that she had refused to accept the mediation offered by Great Britain and Austria, and that the emperor Alexander was determined to settle the affairs of the Greek Christians single-handed, and to secure them, if pos-

sible, from future persecution. Some

accounts say, that multitudes of war were constantly proceeding from the interior to the southern provinces of Russia. The public must, therefore, wait for authentic accounts of the result of the negotiation, before they can form a correct opinion on the subject.

After noticing the late depredations on the coast of Cuba, the London Courier expresses the hope, "that the pirates will now be speedily checked, or extirpated by the interference of the government of the United States." We trust the remark was intended as a gentle rap on the knuckles of the British Admiralty who have been shamefully indifferent to the suppression of the West India pirates.

THE VIRTUOUS MAN.

I love the man whose noble soul

Would scorn to bow beneath

The winter storms that wildly roll

Along the vale of death.

Who—as he looks along the sky,

And sees the clouds come on,

Awaits their fury patiently,

And says, "Thy will be done."

I love the heart that never knew

Malice, or pride, or scorn,

But on the world's rank bosom grew

Mild as a summer morn.

Who when offences came o'er

His tranquil little heaven,

Forgave them all—and only ask'd

In turn "to be forgiven."

I love the man who never spurn'd

The needy from his door,

Whose heart with generous pity burn'd

Who loved to feed the poor;

And gave what'er he had to give

Nor asked return again,

But pointed to the heavens and said—

"Thank not the clouds for rain."

For oh! to such an one there is

A nameless something given,

That melts the heart to tenderness,

And turns the soul to heaven.

And then his end, with eye serene,

He meets the grisly king;

For hope sits smiling o'er the scene,

The grave illuminating.

From the Richmond Compiler.

COMMON SENSE VIEWS.

We have seen few brief Essays lately that pleased us as much as the following. It is plain, but strong. The author's comment on the Holy Commandment is direct, yet shrewd and striking.—We shall be glad of his further correspondence.

Messrs. Trueheart, Cary & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—The following observations and inquiries, were committed to paper in the first instance for my own amusement. Upon a review, I thought the matter might be productive of some good by meeting the public eye; as such I submit it for the exercise of your better judgment. Should you deem them worthy a place in your paper, they are at your service.

On a late occasion I heard a discourse delivered, in which the property and importance of keeping the seventh day, were enforced with some degree of ingenious argument. Upon looking over that holy writ in which the text is contained, I find the verse has two express and positive commands, viz. six days shalt thou work; but on the seventh thou shalt rest. If violating the latter is a crime, and the consequence so serious, I wish to know if violating the former, is not also a crime, and the consequence to be dreaded. The author of our being did not intend to leave this point afloat, at the mercy of opinions; but has left on record, in the volume of inspiration, his law, and commands, clear and positive, about which there can be no mistake. Nay he has gone further, by promising rewards to the industrious, and punishment to the indolent. Hence I infer, that every candid man who is conversant with his bible, will admit the fact, that living in willful idleness is a crime.

But it is a very common thing to hear people say they have nothing to do; which is nothing more or less, than adding the crime of telling a falsehood, to that of idleness. There is a certain degree of learning, essential to our well being, and a great deal more very desirable; a number of indispensable duties to attend to; also many other duties which are very important; all of which call for a share of our time. Now, is it likely after all these demands are answered out of the short life of man, there will be any time left to dispose of in idleness? Let us now look at the consequence of one week spent by two men; the one in industry and economy, the other in idleness; and then measure the difference. The former applies himself to the prosecution of his business, (whatever it may be); the day is spent with satisfaction; at night he receives the smiles of approbation from his family, retires to his bed, that sweet refuge for the innocent, and enjoys those refreshing slumbers which enable him to meet

the trials of the next day with energy.

We will say, at a moderate calculation, the proceeds of his business shall yield him two dollars per day. When Saturday night arrives, he will have made twelve dollars. The other gets through the week somehow or other, but has made nothing; and what is worse, has spent one dollar per day, a less sum than is generally spent, as a necessary consequence to a man out of employment. The actual difference of those two estates, produced by this single week, is 18 dollars. This in one year, amounts to 936 dollars. Now, suppose those two men to live thirty years, say nothing about interest, or compound interest, the difference will amount to 28,000 dollars.

But was idleness a mere suspension of the mental and physical powers, the evil would not be so great; but idleness in a little time becomes the parent of gaming, and its inseparable companion drinking; which in my humble opinion constitute three evils growing out of the very hot bed of Satan's richest nursery; and once engrained in the human mind takes a deep root, has a rapid growth, and soon becomes mature; affording the possessor an inexhaustible stock of the most destructive poison; a poison for which there is no cure.

Let us now for a moment take a view of the effect produced by this line of life.

- 1st. Loss of property.
- 2nd. Of moral honesty.
- 3rd. Of character.
- 4th. Of health.

Go to the Poor House, the Hospital, Jail and Penitentiary, and ask the inhabitants what brought them there? If answered in truth, four out of five will say, idleness followed by gaming and drinking. Thus we see poverty and misery, crimes and infamy, disease and death, are the natural and usual consequence of this line of life.

A FRIEND TO INDUSTRY.

In a late suit in Pennsylvania, respecting two pigs, of the value of two dollars, the costs were thirteen dollars. This was certainly paying too dear for the pig.

We find in the New Orleans papers an advertisement of Mr. George Davis, the object of which is to assure the public, that he has discovered a certain cure for the Tapeworm; and that for ten dollars, he will point out the